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ROSSUTH IN TRIPLER HALL. ADDRESS OF THE BAR.

THE REPLY OF THE MAGYAR.

BANQUET TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNOR.

Judge Duer in Collision with Kossuth

GREAT SCENES OF CONFUSION, &c., &c., &c.

Last evening, the bar of this city gave a reception and a banquet to Louis Kossuth, at Tripler Hall. The addon was by ticket, at five dollars to the reception and three dollars additional for the banquet. The hall

and stars, the Union Jack, and the Hungarian tri-color. ing presented a curious picture. Instead of a form of a cross-red, white, blue, and black. Among the members of the profession occupying the stags, were— Judge Betts, Judge Paine, Judge Sandford, Judge Camp-hell, Judge Mason, B. F. Butler, Dr. Martin Paine, Judge McCoun, George Wood, Jas. R. Whiting, Ogden Hoffman, John Van Buren, Judge Duer, Henry E. Davies, Jesse Hoyt, Jas. Sandford, Ethan Allen.

About half-past seven o'clock, the distinguished lagyar entered upon the stage, conducted by ex-Justice Jones, amidst the most tremendous applause. He was ompanied by his secretary, Count Pulsski, Colonel azey, and several members of his suite. When the pplause subsided ex-Chief Justice Joves introduced

Kossuth as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Bar—I am gratified in having the honor to present to you as our distinguished guest, the illustrious Kossuth. In making this introduction, gentlemen, I am truly gratified in having it in my power to add, that he is the great civilian of his native land, and one of the shlaing ornaments of the profession to which we belong. In his civil capacity, as a jurist and a judge, he reached the highest honor of his profession; while as a public man he held the high and responsible office of chief of his country's councils, and was the soul and life of that great, noble and interesting struggle of his country for independence.

Judge Sanprone then read the following address from

Judge Sandrond then read the following address from statesman and an incorruptible patriot. Wherever freedom has needed an advocate, wherever law has required a supporter, wherever tyrasny and oppression have provoked resistance, and men have been found for the occasion, it is the proud honor of our common profession to have presented from our ranks some prominent individual who has generously and biddy engaged in the service; and flungary has furnished to the world one of the most striking in the brilliant series of illustrius examples. As early as the year 1840, the public history of flungary had made us acquainted with the distinctinguished part which a Mr. Kossuth, an attorney, as he was then described, had performed in sustaining the laws of his country. We had heard that he had been arrested and insprisoned contrary to the national statutes, for the publication of a manuscript journal in which the debates and transactions of the Diet and the public county meetings were reported; that he had received an official notice that this journal was illegal, as a law had been passed prohibiting all such spublications; that Mr. Kossuth replied that he had never met with such a law, and should not hold himself guilty of its violation until he was furnished with a copy of it, when he would immediately obey it; that the Prince Palatine, having been informed that the paper had been established as a means of providing for a dependent mother and eister, sent to advise him to abstain from the publication rather than incur the displeasure and persecution of the government, by which he must be ultimately vained; that his Hightness the Arch. pleasure and peraceution of the government, by which he must be ultimately ruined; that his Highness than the hubble felt such assisted to preserve his heighes than the hubble felt such assisted to preserve his heighes family them, that Mr. Kossuth continued the publication; and that his liligal imprisoment for three years illustrated his devotion to his country's laws, and the arbitary power exercised in defiance of her constitution by her oppressor. Mr. Kossuth, the attorney of that day, has since matured into the connessior, statesman, patriot, governor, and now stands before us the exile, more defining ulhed for his firmness and undatuted courage in his last reverse than for his sanitation by the free choice of his statesman and the statesman patriot, and painful anxiety had worn away, and the hisgal measure of your arrest had been publicly acknowledged, we found you restored to your personal hiberty, and again ardestly engaged in the great cause of your country's freedom. At the meeting of the Diet of Hungary, which was held in November, 1847, and before the fisus of revolution had illuminated Europe, we found a series of acts resolved upon by that body, which declared an equality of civil rights and fepublic burdens among all classes, describinations and races in Hungary and its part of the country, the emancipation of the Jaws, the sun of eight millions set apart to encourage manufacturers and construct reads, and the nobies of Hungary, by a voluntary act, abolishing the old senure of the lands, thereby constituting the producing classes, the abounts owners of nearly one half of the cultivated territory in the Manufacture and construct reads, and the nobies of Hungary. In a year, of being and sea are acceptabled in the position of governor of Hungary. In a year of being and had accepted to the country with the propole, you displayed that race commitation of windows and courage, produces and energytic boildness, the propole, you displayed that race constitution of the oway. In the propole, you displayed t

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN—Highly as I I value the opportunity to meet the gentlemen of the Bar, I would have feit very much embarrassed to have to answer the address of that corporation before such a numerous and distinguished ascembly, had you, sir, not relieved my well-founded anxiety by an anticipated just appreciation of the diffi-culties I am surrounded with, and which, of course, make it entirely impossible for me to answer any expec-tation of all, and especially such expectations as such an intelligent meeting would be entitled to entertain. But you, sir, have paved my way; let me hope, that in acknowledging the difficulties of my position, you were the interpreter of this disinguished assembly's equanimity and indulgence, which, I respectfully beg,may not be refused to me when I end—having been promised before I began. Gentlemen of the Bar, you have the nebleters. servient to justice; to maintain its eternal principles principles to life, whenever they become obliterated by misunderstanding or by violence. When darkness is

the circulation of intelligence, and fetters its develope ment, which freely must go on toward boundless perfec tion—the destiny of humanity. (Applause.) You know what a thick shadow was cast over centuries, upon the field of justice, by the code of Justinian; and how, even and intelligence; but, until this, law is and must be an object of continual progress. Justice is immortal, eter-nal, and immutable, like God himself. And the progress in the development of law is only then a progress, when it is directed towards those immortal principles of justice which are eternal, like God himself; and whenof not having a written code to fetter justice within or not having a written code to fetter justice within the bonds of error and prejudice (applause;) it is one of your noblest duties to apply principles, to show that an unjust custom is a corrupt practice, an abuse; and by showing this, to originate that change, or rather developement in the unwritten, customary law, which is necessary to make it protect justice, instead of opposing and violarespect to the private laws of your country, let me entreat, you, gentlemen, to extend it to that public law which, regulating the mutual duties of nations towards each other, rules the destinies of humanity. (Apno code but that of nature and of nature's God, which and an independent power on earth-you know that ging subtleties, but only everlasting principles: everlasting, like those by which the world is ruled by Gcd. You know that when artificial cunning of ambitilly of its violation until be wer trumbed with a copy of the control of the con

its greatest benefit will be, that it will be the last war, because it will make the law of nations to become a reality, which mobody will dare violate, seeing them put under the safeguard of all humanity. It will be the last war, because it will make nations contented because free. (Applates) And still must be foremostly considered, you have nothing at the last war, because it will make nations contented because free. (Applates) And still must be foremostly considered, you have nothing a content of the war. It was the still must be foremostly considered, you have nothing a content of the content of the content of the content of a fingle citizen of the United States who would not agree with me that there is no plausible issue of that supposed war which could affect the security of your own country. (Great applause.) It think, gentlemen, it is time to get rid of the horror to "review former opinions," as Mr. Rush says. I believe it is time to establish that will, and I believe the people of the United States are called to establish it. That is an axiom in jurisprudence, which I hope you will not contradict. "Laws were a vain word if nobedy were to execute them." (Cheers) Unhappy mankind that was the condition of thy common laws until now—every deepot ready to violate them, but no power on earth to defend them. People of the United States error I bow before these, and claim out of the bottom of war in the condition of the continuous and contradict of the contradict

Supper was hardly concluded, when The PRESIDENT gave the first regular toast--The President of the United State. (Applause.) The next toast was-The Governor of the State of New York.

The next teast was—

Hungary—Her noble deeds have made her history interestings and her love of freedom, her parrietism and bravery, make her worthy of immortality. (Lond applance.)

Count Persons responded—I beg pation that it is only me who responds to this teast and not the only man that could properly do so—my oblet—the representative

the exercises of 2the evening was ended, and the the saloon, to partake of the dinner.

the entire room were hung with the flags of the United States, of Hungary, Turkey, and England, in alternate folds. The double row of columns extending through the room were gracefully wreathed with stripes of the Hungarian tri color. The head table, which was raised. was canopied with the flags of the nations we have aland altogether the decorations did great credit to those who had charge of that department. About three hun-dred persons sat down te dinner. Kossuth was led into the room by ex-Chief Justice Jones, followed by the com

uel Jones; Vice-Presidente-George Wood, Benjamin F Butler, Robert Emmett, Charles P. Kirkland, Wm. C. Noyes, James R. Whiting, James T Brady, Benjamin W. Bonney, Charles O'Conor, John Van Buren, Theo-

On the right of the chairman, sat the illustrious guest of the evening; on his left, the Mayor and Count Puizski. of the evening; on his left, the Mayor and Count Puizski. Amongst the other guests were the Hon Judges Duer, Sandford, Paine, Woodruff, Mason, Campbell, McCoun, Mitchell, Ingraham, Daly, Green, Horablower (New Jersey), Bebee, the Recorder, the District Attorney, Rosevelt (Judge elect). Amongst the vast assemblage we noticed the following members of the bar:—Meeses. John Van Buren, George Wood, Robert Emmet, B. F. Butler, General Sandford, the Corporation Counsel (Mr. Davies), J. Sloeren. A Schell, Anderson, Jay, D. E. Sickles, J. Ring, Richard Goodman, Cram, J. Cochrane, Noyes, Busteed, Henry Hilton, G. Barstow.

Grace was said by Rev. Mr. Bollows, when the company sat down to an entertainment, of which the follow-

pany eat down to an entertainment, of which the follow

METROPOLITAN HALL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1851.

BANQUET

BY THE

BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN HONOR OF

COVERNOR KOSSETH.

Stewed Oysters, Stewed Terrapins

Currant Jelly,

Canvas-back Ducks.

Currant Jelly,
Red Heads,
Beants,

Cenvas-back Ducks.

Par-ridges,
Qua'lis,
Priel Oysters.

Cenvas-back Ducks.

Par-ridges,
Qua'lis,
Priel Oysters.

Cenvas of Justice.
Freedom to the World.
Fountain of Benevolence.

Temple of Liberty.

Trophe d'Armes,
Roman Heimet,
Mars at Home,
BUST OF KOSSUTH.

Charlotte Russe, Jelles.

Meringues, a la Creme.

Chocolat Krapfen, Hungarian style.

Macudoins.

Artichauds, with Oream.
Tarts, Fancy Cakes.

Vanilla Cream, Strawberry.
Pineappie, Tuty Fruty.
Bombes Glacee.
Branded Green Gages.
Feaches, Flums.

Apples, Oranges, Raisins,

> sire to hear him, we must yield to necessity. Here three cheers were given for Kossuth, and three nore, with one cheer more, and cries of "Kossuth,

A Voice-Let all who are opposed to Kossuth go

who, during the whole of the exciting scene which was passing before him, remained as calm and dignified at

if nothing had really occurred to disturb the harmony and good feeling which had previously prevailed ! At length Judge Duer was compelled to give way, and \*\*\* The confusion, however, still continued, and all rose to their feet, while cries of "Order, order;" "Sit down, sit down;" "Shame, shame!" were heard on every

Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN-One word, gentlemen ; Kossuth is overcome with the heat of the room, and, being in a delicate state of health, is compelled to retire with the Mayor ; and though we would, above all things, de-

Cries of " he is right," " he is right," from several per-

CHAIRMAN-Fill up your glacees. A Voice-Go on regularly now.

Ms. Gooman-Kozenth is now about to leave.
Loud cries for "Kozenth" followed this announcement. Keesush then rose to his feet, and having given inti

mation by his manner that he was about 50 speak, the storm subsided to a calm.

Gentlemes—The state of my sickness, or rail.\*\* not so much sickness tran the exhausted condition of my strength, will, hope, make my excuse before you, shaws which I represents—highly beneficial company than I would like to. I leave you, gentlemen, and bid you farewell, with this declaration—that, not aiming at any personal glory in the world, considering rather, all that men are accustomed to comprise in that word "glory," as a heavy burden for an knest man, and having the only thought to contibute according to my humble factority thought to contibute according to my humble factority thought to contibute according to my humble factority to the state of the continuent of Europe—it regeneration frough the eternal principles of justice, law, and social order, founded upon liberty. Still, however, I am attached to that cause: I wish to see the sound conviction of the people in behalf of the cause of my country carried out with the warm resolution of one on outry carried out with the warm resolution of one provided that I contain the high intelligent hody which never in that I specially have the honor to be welcomed and honored by the high intelligent hody which never in that I specially have the honor to be welcomed and honored by the high intelligent hody which never in that I should be set on the state of the s

Cries of "he is right," "he is right," from several persons; the majority of those present hissing and applauding in approval of Kossuth's propositions.]

Judge Derk proceeded—I venture to say, that if I am not to be heard here, it is some proof that an injury has been inflicted somewhere, when cpinions like these will not be listened to It is not my intention to discussall the propositions to which I refer, or express any opinion whatever as to the possibility of their adoption. I say that the question which the proposition—

Our distinguished guest—an exile encouraged; his strong lies in the affection of his people, and the justice of his caus We honor the brother who, coust ming in himself, the crabe scholar, jurist, statesman, and pagint, exclusively devok-all his brilliant capacities to pleading his country's cause a the bar of nations.

Mr. Taylor responded, but scarcely a word he said could be heard from the impatience, noise, and confusion, Although he said with great energy, the conduct svinced here to night is alike disgrapeful to ourselves and our country. (Applause and con Msion.)

Mr. D. Sickles -- Mr. Wright Hawks was also appoin

all the propositions to which I refer, or express any opinion whatever as to the possibility of their adoption. I say that the question which the proposition—

A voice—"Put what you have to say in the Courier and Enquirer."

Judge Dura.—There never was a greater mistake than to connect or identify me with the Courier and Enquirer. I say if I should be litered to there will not be much disent with regard to my opinions. The questions which our guest has submitted, must be determined before his propositions can be adopted, for they are regarded by many of us with the despect interest, both on account of the principles they involve, and their consequences. Many of us doubt whether it is proper, right, or safe, that propositions involving questions of such importance as these, should be submitted to the determination of a popular assembly, where the feelings of the audience are excited, and not their deliberate judgment. (Great uproar and excitement). I say, then, that the propositions which has just been submitted is earrainly wrong, and is a certain departure from the solid policy of our government in its connexion and intercourse with the nations of Europe—a policy which we have been accustomed to observe—a policy which we have Sir. D. Sickira--Mr. Wright Hawks was also appointed to speak to this toast.

Mr. Wander Hawks responded to the toast. He said—As one, sir, I only speak in my own name. I sympapathise deeply. Every fibre of my nature responds to the language of Governor Kossuth, and the toast that has been read from the chair—the one idea to which I beg leave to confine my remarks. It is certain that he relies on the affections of his people and the justice of his cause. I speak with some little feeling on the subject. For some years I have been separated from my country. I have been a wanderer in Europe, over many of the scenes where the great movements have been enacted which have attracted the attention of the american people. Ch. it requires in those lands no arguments to tell the people of Italy, of Germany—the people of the whole Continent—on which side of the question were their sympathies and interests, and who is the advocate of their cause. As Kossuth himself said, there is a kind of reasoning which at times is better than the sword. People may be mirled by a false reasoning, but a city, a people, a nation, a world. I may say, are not weak enough, a shuse the advocate of their principles. Wherever in Europe are publican lips, the heart bests. Send Kossuth these line to breathe the praises and success of Hungary sir, let it never be said that republican Amarica is cool in the cause. There is a sympalny in Europe; but, sir, the chief of the exites, that orator has a mind eminentity of a practical; nature, Every line of his cratory made me feet the fature; the simple grandeur of his was drous ideas chansitute as great an cratory as the basiquage ha uses. Now, what is his one ideas—May country!—ny country!—ny country!—ye country with the cause of Hungary, Ah the sympathies wire flumeartood mean practical sympathies. Sir I believe this is the time of this cauntry had any man had a the sympathic of a practical people if undarstood mean practical sympathies. Sir I believe that his popularity is the people of the country he c ed-gentlemen rising from their seats and debating in the most angry manner as to the propriety of Judge Duer's remarks. "His remarks are out of place," said one; "let him speak," said another. "Three cheers for Kossuth." Here three tremendous cheers were given ; all of those present, with one or two exceptions. joining in the enthusiasm for the guest of the evening.

The following tossts were then given :-

The Union of these United States—The best result of American wisdom, and the noblest object of our selicitude. (Applained)

Olivi and Religious Liberty throughous the World—Essential to the happiness of mankind, and to the full development of their intellectual resources.

Our Mayor and the City of Nion York.

The Cleyay—By their invaluable said in the cause of liberty, they can be no a trongloon the patrix who exposes his life for the freedom of his country.

Rev Mr. Bentows responded. He said Kossuth was a young old man and an old young man. He had the tripes results of time in his mind, while he had the hope the enthuliant of time in his mind, while he had the hope and the enthuland of young man. He had the repeated the enthuland of the histogramment. For his war part he believed that there was no tribe of Irolians unfit for self government. The new papels were do was the true doubtine and nations would mare know what they were till they had the full measure of civil and religious ilberty.

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